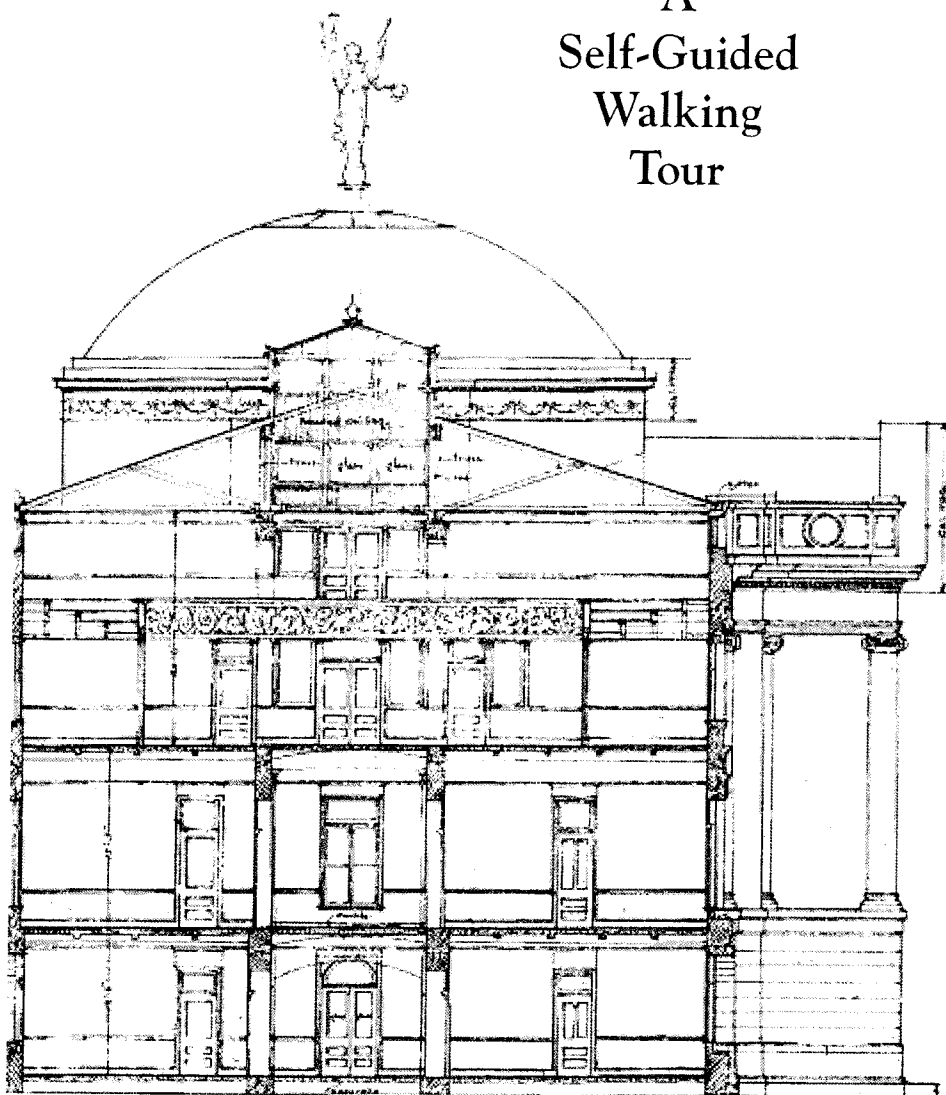


THE
**Arizona
Capitol
Museum**

A
Self-Guided
Walking
Tour



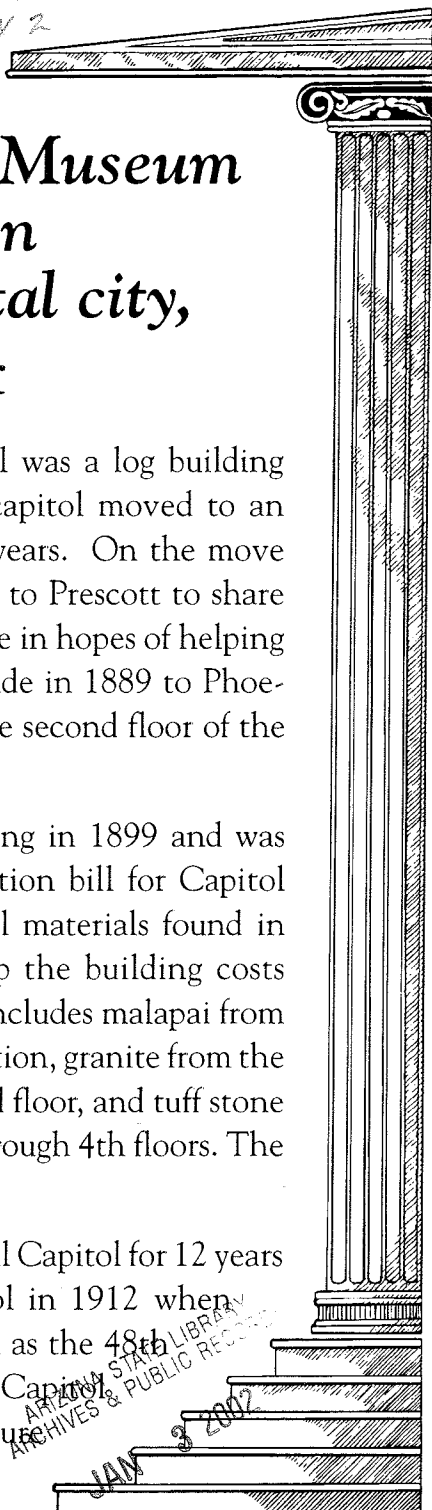
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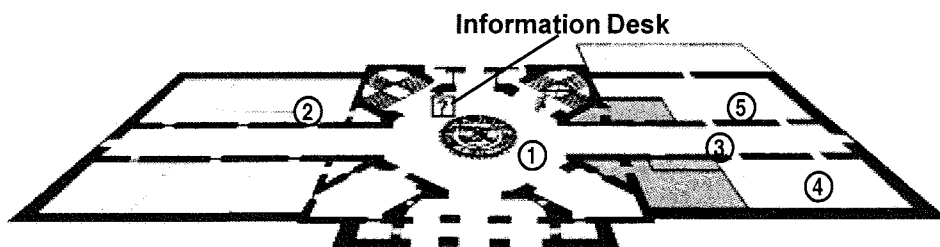
Welcome to the Arizona Capitol Museum located in Arizona's capital city, Phoenix

In 1863, the first territorial capitol was a log building located in Prescott. In 1867 the capitol moved to an adobe structure in Tucson for ten years. On the move again in 1877, the capitol returned to Prescott to share space in the City Hall. A final move in hopes of helping the campaign for statehood was made in 1889 to Phoenix where the legislature met on the second floor of the Phoenix City Hall.

Construction started on this building in 1899 and was completed in 1901. The appropriation bill for Capitol construction stipulated that natural materials found in Arizona had to be utilized to keep the building costs down. The outside of the building includes malapai from Camelback Mountain in the foundation, granite from the Salt River Mountains on the ground floor, and tuff stone from Yavapai County on the 2nd through 4th floors. The completed building cost \$135,000.

This building served as the Territorial Capitol for 12 years and then became the State Capitol in 1912 when Arizona was admitted to the Union as the 48th State. Today it serves as the Arizona Capitol Museum and is used by the Legislature for ceremonial functions.



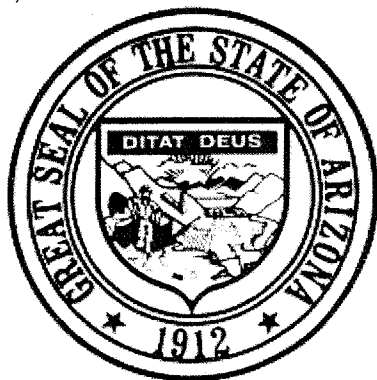


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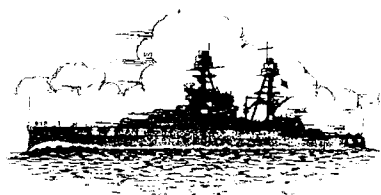
Begin your tour
at the Information desk
on 1st floor Rotunda

1. *Great Seal of the State of Arizona*

As you enter the Capitol Rotunda notice the colorful State Seal made of mosaic tile. It lies 116 feet directly under the copper dome. Included on the seal are those things that were economically important to the people of Arizona, commonly referred to as the Five C's. It includes a Copper miner, the sun against clear skies for Climate, and rows of Cotton. This seal is missing the two "C's" for Cattle and Citrus. The local contractor was rushed to finish this seal before the end of the 1923 fiscal year. In order to speed up the process a written description of the seal was sent to the manufacturer, not a drawing or picture. It appears, from newspaper accounts the public was more concerned about the dedication ball planned for the rotunda and not the accuracy of the seal. The State motto "Ditat Deus" means "God Enriches" in Latin. 1912 is the year Arizona became a state.



2. *USS Arizona Exhibit - Ship's Model and Silver*



The *USS Arizona* exhibit presents a very personal approach to this historic ship and the casualties of December 7, 1941. A major focal point of the exhibit is a piece of the rusted remains of the *USS Arizona* brought to the Capitol in 1995. The silver service was not on board the ship on December 7th, but in storage in Bremerton, Washington. It was purchased by the citizens of Arizona for the ship and was designed by Reed and Barton Silversmiths.

The attack on Hawaii lasted less than two hours, but the results were devastating. On the *USS Arizona*, the loss of life was 1,177 men. It was the greatest single loss of life in U.S. Naval history.

"Although her big guns never fired once in combat, she will be remembered, along with the Navy's most famous fighting ships, long after most WWII ships have been scrapped or rusted away, for her sudden demise marked the end of the battleship era of naval history and the advent of the aircraft carrier as the main strength of the Navy."

Admiral Isaac C Kidd,
son of the final Commander of the *USS Arizona*.

3. *Arizona Capitol 1901-2001, A Century of Change*

The changes to the Capitol are illustrated by a series of photographs and sketches. The photo of the Phoenix City Hall on the right hand side of the hall is the starting point for the exhibit. The Arizona Territorial Legislature met on the second floor of the Phoenix City Hall from 1889 through 1900. If you continue along the hall, you will meet James Riely Gordon (Capitol Architect), Winged Victory, George W. P. Hunt (Arizona's first state governor), and others who have shaped our history. The exhibit wraps around the hall. As you head back to the rotunda, you will pass four major changes to the Capitol and several sketches of proposed changes that never happened. The last stop in this exhibit is a construction barricade which symbolizes the ongoing construction and restoration of Arizona's Capitol.

4. Museum Store

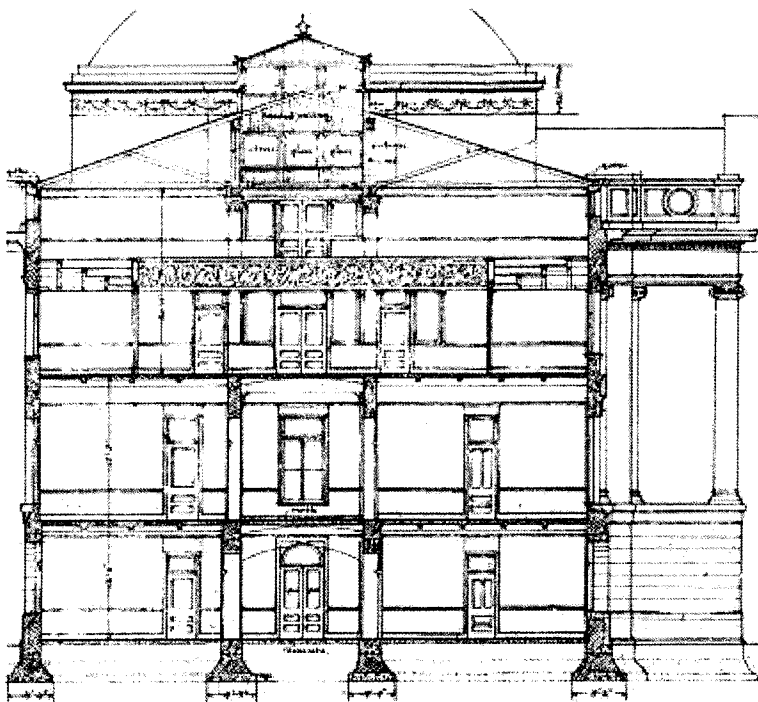
Plan to stop in the museum store to browse through the books, gifts and jewelry all continuing the educational theme of the Capitol. Many one of a kind items and custom gifts to remember your visit and encourage your return.

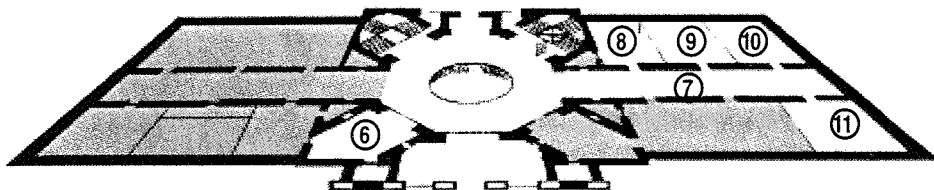
5. Visitors Lounge

(across from the Museum Store)

Step into the lounge and view the photographic exhibit of Arizona's fourteen County Court Houses.

Drink and snack vending machines are available for your convenience. Please no food or drink upstairs in the museum.





**Proceed up
the North stairs
or take the elevator to the 2nd floor**

6. Secretary of State's Office

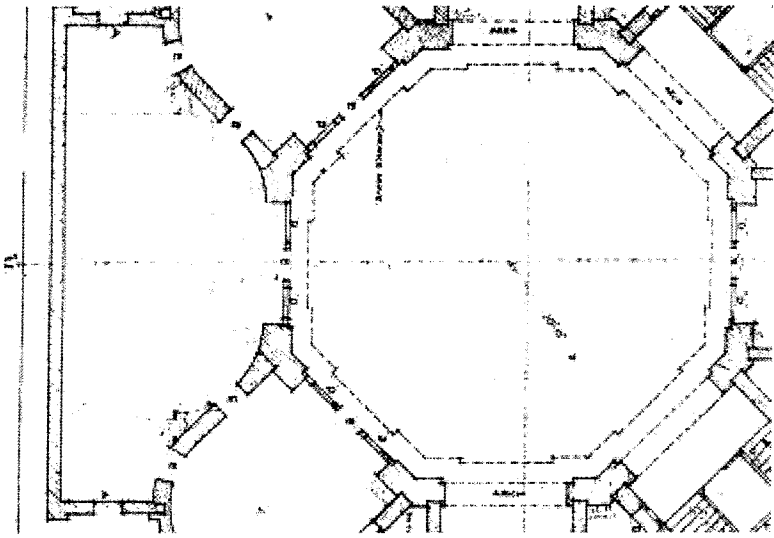
In the event of the temporary or permanent disability of the governor, the state constitution designates that the Secretary of State will assume the office of Governor. The Secretary of State functions fall into three major categories.

1. Principal keeper of non-financial records
2. Responsible for publication of actions of the legislature
3. Supervises the election process

7. Megargee Paintings

The cowboy artist, Lon Megargee, was commissioned in 1913 to paint 15 pieces of art for the Capitol. Each of the paintings depicts Arizona lifestyles and locales. Six of the them are on display in this Hall and upon completion of the Capitol restoration, the remaining paintings will be hung in the South Hall. These paintings are part of the on going Capitol art restoration project.

Additional Megargee Paintings are displayed in the Offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State.



8. Arizona State Mine Inspector's Office

The office of Mine Inspector is the only elected state official whose required experience is set by the legislature.

Qualifications

1. He or she must have lived in the state for at least two (2) years
2. Be at least thirty (30) years of age
3. Have been practically engaged in or acquainted with mining and have at least seven years experience in underground mining, and
4. May not be an employee, director or officer of a mining, milling or smelting operation.

9. Tax Commissioner's Office

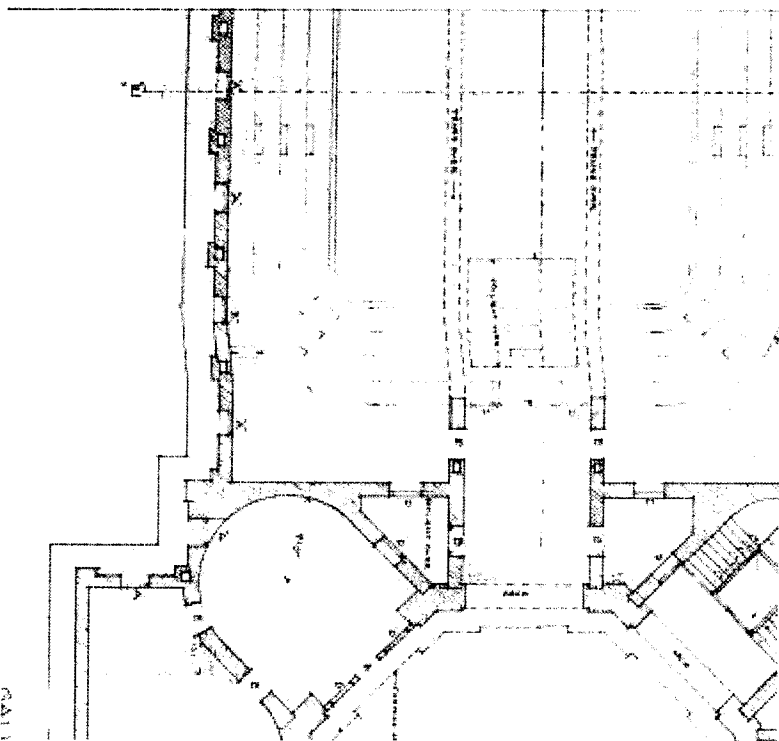
When Arizona became a state, property taxes were its only source of internally generated revenue. One of the important tasks of the First State Legislature was to enact a law creating the Tax Commission Broad of Review to insure that the property tax load was spread equitably among all classes of citizens and businesses.

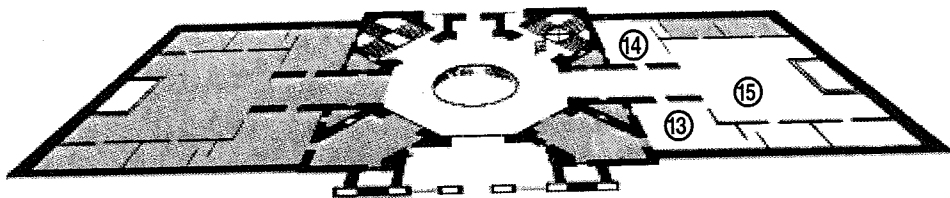
10. *Livestock Sanitary Board*

In 1887 the Territorial Legislature created the Livestock Sanitary Commission, to insure the health of livestock herds shipped into the territory.

11. *Governor's Office* (last door on right)

The wax figure sitting at the desk depicts George Wiley Paul Hunt, the first governor of the State of Arizona. He served as President of the Constitutional Convention and was elected governor for seven terms. Hunt also served as the US Ambassador to Siam in 1918 after deciding not to run for Governor. His travels in the Far East brought him to Egypt and a chance to see the pyramids. They must have made a lasting impression because he had a pyramid constructed in Papago Park to serve as final resting-place for himself and his family.





**Proceed up
the North stairs
or take the elevator to the 3rd floor**

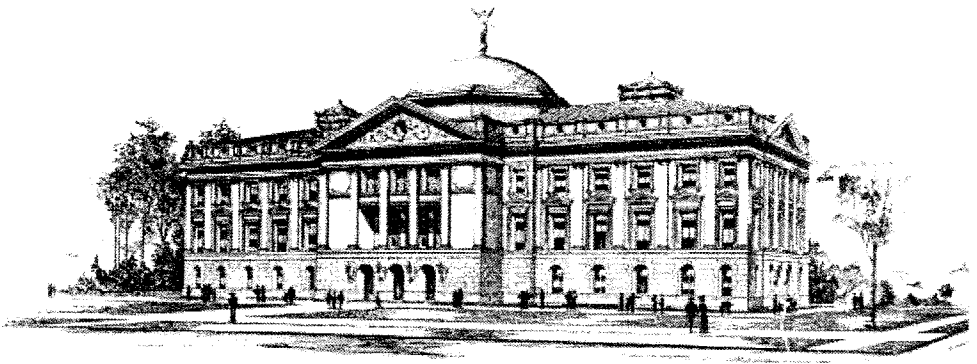
12. Ostrich Exhibit

In the early 1900's Arizona was the ostrich capital of the United States. During this boom Ostrich growers suffered with "feather rustling" and asked the Territorial Legislature in 1909 to pass the Ostrich Act to protect their livelihood. By 1915 styles changed and ostrich feathers were no longer the rage and ostrich ranching in Arizona declined. In the 1990's, Ostrich ranching returned to Arizona although feathers are now the bi-product while the major use of the animals is for meat production and leather products.

13. A Tale of Two Chambers

Get your hands out of your pockets! This is your chance to try the *Bash A Bill* machine, write a proposed law (bill) and see if you can nurse it through the pitfalls of the legislative process. Bills can be introduced in either the House or the Senate, but yours will begin in the House. If your bill survives the trip through both of the Legislative Chambers, it will then face the Governor.

Good luck and have fun.



14. Campaign for Statehood

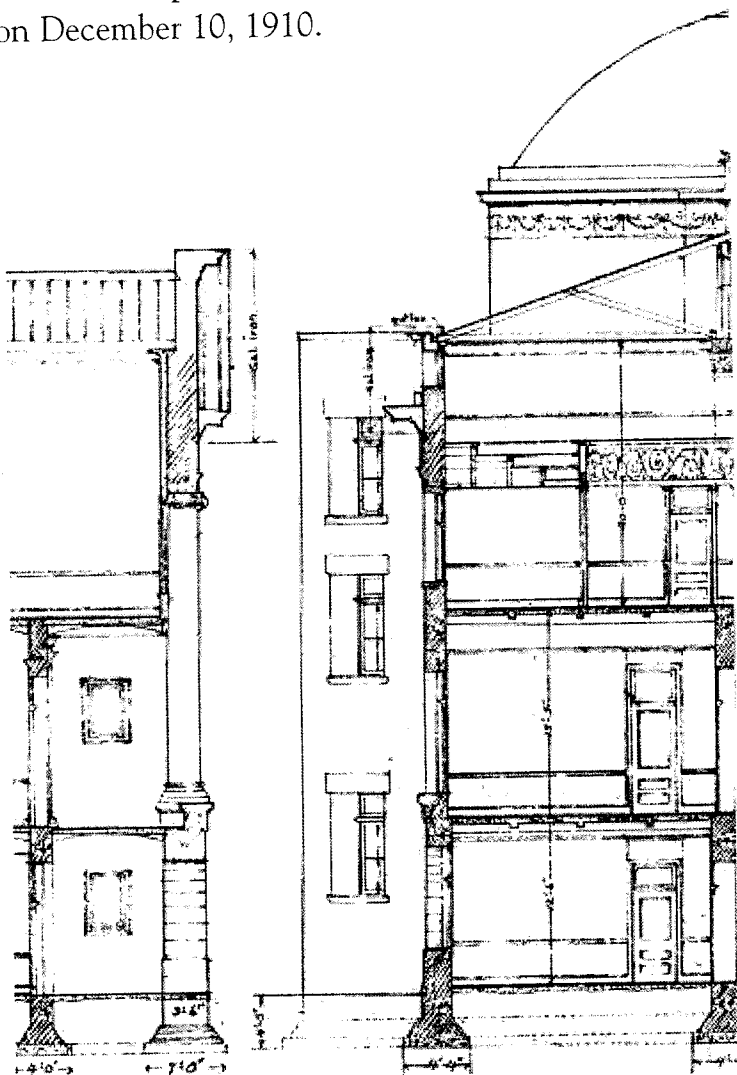
On June 20, 1910 the U.S. Congress passed an Enabling Act that authorized the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to prepare for statehood by holding constitutional conventions. AZ Territorial Governor Richard Sloan set an election on Sept. 12, 1910 to select 52 delegates for the convention. 41 democrats and 11 republicans were elected. The convention first met at noon on Oct. 10, 1910 and choose Democrat George W.P. Hunt, delegate from Gila County, to be president.

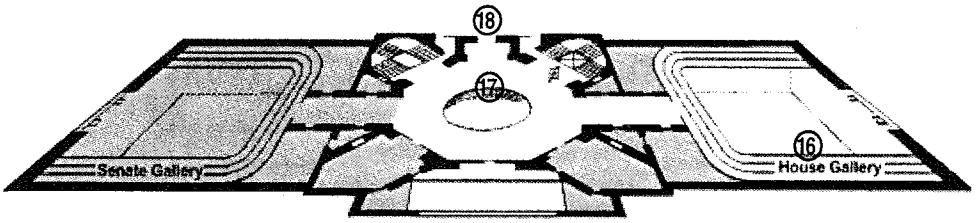
President Taft vetoed Arizona's Constitution over the issue of judicial recall. He felt that was tampering with judges and would not allow them freedom from political influence. (See cartoon panels. Look for Taft refusing to let young Arizona bring a pet Gila Monster named Judiciary Recall into the Union.) Dec.12, 1911 Hunt was elected governor as part of the preparation for statehood and recall of judges was removed from the constitution.

Arizona joined the Union on Feb. 14, 1912. Nine months later Arizona held it's first state elections and the recall of judges was reinstated in the constitution. Also included on that ballot was an initiative extending the right to vote and hold office to the citizens of the State of Arizona regardless of sex.

15. Restored House Chambers - 1910 AZ Constitutional Convention

The restored House of Representatives is set up to look as it did when the Constitutional Convention convened on October 10, 1910. Please note the red and blue plaques on the desks. They present biographical information about the 52 delegates who were elected from the various counties to write this important document. The delegates had 60 days and the sum of \$100,000 from the Federal government to complete the task. The convention ended on December 10, 1910.





**Proceed up
the North stairs
or take the elevator to the 4th floor**

16. House Gallery

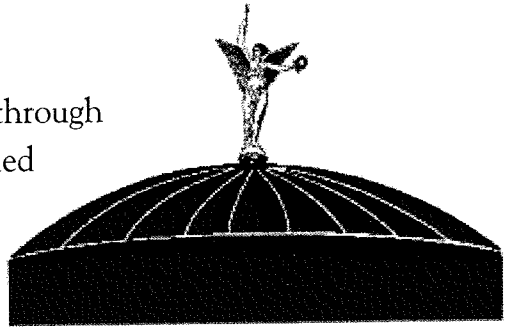
The gallery is here for the public to observe. Arizona is an open hearing state and all meetings including the proceedings in the House and Senate are open to the public. The portraits on display are the Speakers of the House who served in this Chamber from 1911 to 1959.

17. Arizona's Favorite Uncle

Uncle Sam has been a symbol for the United States since 1812. This exhibit showcases many of Uncle Sam's different images and can be viewed until July 12, 2002.

18. *Dome*

Move to the rail and look up through the skylight at the statue called Winged Victory on top of the building. It has been on the top of the building since its completion and is a wind

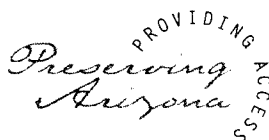


vane. Winged Victory has been free moving except for a time in the 1950s when a group of legislators had her tethered because they were tired of seeing her back side. During the 1970's restoration Winged Victory was removed from the top of the building for repairs. Several coats of enamel paint had dulled the crispness of her image, but the workmen also found bullet hole damage. We do not know exactly how the bullets damaged Winged Victory, but we can surmise that some young hooligans might have come to town and may have even wagered on their skill as marksmen. With the repair work completed, Winged Victory was replaced on the top of the dome. She is once again a free moving wind vane with a special coating that eliminates the need for painting.

Underneath Winged Victory is a copper-covered dome that was added during the 1970's restoration of the building. The copper industry in Arizona donated 15 tons of copper to cover the roof and dome. The dome has been treated to keep it from tarnishing. The mining of copper and other metals has been very important to the development of the Territory and the State. There is enough copper on the roof and dome to mint 4,800,000 pennies.

Your tour of the Capitol is now complete. Please proceed to the South stairs or take elevator to the 1st floor. This tour guide is yours to keep or you can return it to the information desk.

The Arizona Capitol Museum
a Division of
The Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records



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